

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** There is a proposal to amalgamate the three Homœopathic colleges in Calcutta into one College where they can give Degree courses in Homœopathic medicine.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know why the recommendations of the Homœopathic Enquiry Committee for the consideration of the State Governments were issued earlier and why they were not issued simultaneously to the Medical Council of India so that their recommendations also would have come to the Ministry earlier and Government would have been able to take a decision in the matter?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** There was a Committee formed. The Members of the homœopathic profession were called in December 1952. There was a meeting also of the Indian Medical Council and they were asked to submit a scheme. They have not yet submitted. As soon as a scheme is submitted, we will consider all the proposals.

**Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Government consider the advisability of having representatives of homœopathy in the Medical Council organisations?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** It is a matter of suggestion.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether there is any truth in the allegation that the Ministry being manned by Allopaths, this case is not being considered favourably?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** No, Sir, that is not a fact at all.

#### GAMMA GLOBULIN

\*1886. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether "Gamma Globulin", the component of human blood which fights infantile paralysis and measles can be used against small pox as it is antidote against small pox in India?

(b) Is it a fact that special "Gamma Globulin", called "hyperimmune serum" was used in India by Dr. C. Henry Kampe of the University of California Medical School?

(c) Is it a fact that some of the serum was administered to the people in New Delhi and they were ill with small pox?

**The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) The

use of Gamma Globulin prepared from the blood of persons who have suffered from measles is an accepted therapeutic measure for the treatment of measles. It cannot be used in the treatment of small-pox. Only such Gamma Globulin as has been prepared from the blood of those who have suffered from small-pox can be used in the treatment of small-pox. So far there is no evidence that it is an antidote against small-pox.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. The serum was administered to some patients suffering from small-pox.

#### चावल की खेती की जापानी रीति

\*१८८७ श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चावल की खेती के लिए उत्तरी बिहार में अपनाई गई रीति की तुलना में क्या जापानी रीति में कुछ विशेषताएं हैं और यदि हैं तो क्या-क्या विशेषताएं हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार किसानों को उतनी खाद देने के लिए तैयार है, जितनी कि जापानी रीति से होने वाली खेती में आवश्यक होती है ; तथा

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा चावल की खेती की जापानी रीति के प्रचार में कुछ राशि व्यय की गई है, और यदि की गई है तो राश्याधार कितनी कितनी ?

**The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh):** (a) The special features of the improved method which has come to be known as the Japanese method are:—

(i) Raised seedbeds for growing seedlings in the nursery,

(ii) Low seed rate for the nursery,

(iii) Heavy manuring of the crop in the nursery and later in the field;

(iv) Transplantation in rows in the field;

(v) Transplanting 4 to 5 seedlings per bunch, and

(vi) Interculturing in rice fields and weeding.

(b) Yes. All State Governments have been requested to estimate their requirements of fertilisers in connection with the campaign on Japanese method and the Government of India have agreed to make available the required quantity of fertilisers to them.

(c) On propaganda and publicity a sum of Rs. 29,548/7/- has been paid to date. Expenditure was not sanctioned on State-wise basis.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** मैंने पूछा है कि नारय बिहार में जो धान की खेती होती है और यह जो जापानी मैथड की खेती होती है उनमें क्या अन्तर है ? धान की खेती के लिए पानी प्रदान कीा है और उसके बाद खाद। जहां खाद और पानी दिया जायगा वहां धान होगा ही। तो जापानी मैथड में क्या फर्क है ?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I draw the hon. Member's attention to the pamphlets we have published? I think he will find complete information there.

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग हिन्दुस्तान में अनन्त काल से धान की खेती करते चले आ रहे हैं और यह जो जापानी मैथड से खेती की जाती है अगर इसका आधा खाद और पानी भी दिया जाय तो हम इससे काफी ज्यादा धान पैदा कर सकते हैं। तो क्या यह राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान के खिलाफ नहीं है कि जब हम इस काम को ज्यादा अच्छा कर सकते हैं फिर भी दूसरे देश की नकल करें।

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I haven't followed the whole question, Sir. If it is the contention of my hon. friend that we are doing the paddy cultivation in the best possible way, I would like to submit that there should have been no deficiency in rice if we were doing it properly. I think there are definite advantages in the Japanese method.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra rose—**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. Mr. S. N. Das.

**Shri S. N. Das:** May I know whether the cost of cultivation of paddy per acre by the Japanese method has been calculated? How does it compare with the cost of production by the Indian method?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I would very respectfully like to submit, Sir, that it does not seem that hon. Members have cared to go through the information already supplied. Very detailed information on this point has already been supplied to the House.

**Shri S. N. Das:** I wanted to know how the cost of cultivation by the Japanese method compares with the cost of the Indian cultivation.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** The cost is more but the benefit is also very much larger.

**Shri Altekar:** May I know what arrangements are made by the Government to give instructions to the peasants in respect of this Japanese method of rice cultivation?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Thousands, if not lakhs, of demonstrations have been given all over the country so far as this method is concerned.

**श्री आर० एन० सिंह :** क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि कुछ प्रान्तों में इस जापानी मैथड से अधिक देशी मैथड से धान पैदा किया जाता है ?

**डा० पी० एस० देशमुख :** जी हाँ, काफी जगहों में।

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** May I know, Sir, what is the cost per maund of paddy produced by the Japanese method and the cost per maund produced by the Indian method? Has there been any comparison made?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** If my friend wants to know so far as the produce is concerned, per maund it would cost far less in the case of the Japanese method than in the case of the ordinary method.

**Shri Jassani:** May I know whether any arrangement has been made for the manufacture of implements required for this method of cultivation?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Steps are being taken to manufacture and supply, of course, on an experimental basis at the present moment, of certain implements which are considered useful for the implementation of this method.

شہری غلام قادر : کیا میں یہ چلن  
سکتا ہوں کہ کیا کشمیری میتھڈ کو  
بھی عمل میں لایا گیا ہے جس سے کہ  
ایک ایکڑ زمین میں ساٹھ من کی  
پیداوار ہوتی ہے ؟

[Shri Ghulam Qader: May I know whether the Kashmiri method, which yields a produce of 60 maunds per acre, has also been employed?]

ڈا॰ پی॰ एस॰ देशमुख : हम साठ  
मन से भी ज्यादा पैदावार करना चाहते हैं  
और इसलिये हम इस मीथड को इस्तेमाल  
कर रहे हैं ।

**Shri Bansal:** The hon. Minister just now said that the cost of the Japanese method would be far less than the Indian method. What is the percentage of this difference?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** My hon. friend did not care to listen to the question or the answer carefully. I said per maund cost so far as the production is concerned. The production according to the Japanese method has varied from 6,000 lbs. to about 11/12,000 lbs. Now, if you compare the cost per maund of yield of paddy in the two cases, the cost is less.

**Shri Bansal:** The question was: "What is the cost per maund of production of rice?" He said it would be far less. I want to know the percentage of that "less".

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** The question definitely was regarding the cost per maund of yield.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yield. That is what I thought. Enough of rice.

Next question.

#### KHOWAI-KALYANPUR AND KALYANPUR- TELIAMURA ROADS

\*1888. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether lands of a large number of peasants have been either requisitioned by Government in constructing the Khowai-Kalyanpur and Kalyanpur-Teliamura Roads (Tripura); and

(b) if so, whether Government would grant compensation to all whose lands have been affected?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Lands of 302 peasants for Khowai-Kalyanpur road and of 42 peasants for Kalyanpur-Teliamura road have been acquired.

(b) Yes, as soon as possible.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** What is the maximum and minimum amount that is to be given to the peasants concerned as compensation per acre?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** The amount of compensation to be paid to the peasants is determined by the Land Acquisition Officer.

**Kumari Annie Mascarene:** May I know whether Government proposes to give these people substitute land elsewhere?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** No, Sir.

**Shri Biren Dutt:** Is it a fact that in respect of the land taken over so far in Tripura for road construction no compensation has yet been paid, and is it also the case for the Assam-Agartala Road or any other road?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** The question related to a different road, and not to the Assam-Agartala Road.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** May we know how long the Land Acquisition Officer will take to determine the compensation that is to be given to these peasants? Is there any time limit fixed by the Government?

**Shri Shahnawaz Khan:** There is no time limit fixed. It depends on a number of factors.

**The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):** These lands were taken possession of only at the end of 1952, and it is rather too soon.

#### MOBILE MEDICAL UNITS IN TRIPURA

\*1889. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mobile medical unit has been arranged in Tripura for preventing epidemic in rural areas during the current year;

(b) if so, how many of such units and in which area or areas such units are operating; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to introduce such units in the near future?